

(ii) Need to either increase the capacity of T.V. relay station at Nellore or set up a Separate T.V. relay Station at Gudur, Andhra Pradesh

SHRI P. PANCHALLIAH (Nellore): Sir, Gudur town in Nellore District having a population of nearly one lakh is situated at a distance of 45 Kms. from Nellore town where there is a T.V. Relay station with a capacity of 15 KM radius. More than 2000 residents have put up Televisions in Gudur Town with high capacity Boosters. In spite of fixation of high capacity boosters, the people are not getting clear picture and sound as the TV Relay station is located at a distant place

It is necessary either to increase the present capacity of TV Relay station at Nellore at least to the radius of 100 KM. or put up a TV relay station at Gudur with 25 Km radius at least. Gudur Revenue Division extends upto 50 Km. radius

I, therefore, request that immediate steps be taken either to increase the present capacity of TV relay station at Nellore or set up a separate TV Relay station at Gudur for the convenience of general public in Gudur Revenue Division

(iii) Need to give citizenship rights to persons who migrated from Pakistan and have settled in Jammu and Kashmir

SHRI JANAK RAJ GUPTA (Jammu): Sir, a large number of refugees from West Pakistan migrated during the year 1947 and settled on the border areas of Jammu and Kashmir State in Jammu, Kathua and Udhampur Districts. But uptill now citizen rights have not been given to them.

I would like to urge upon the Government to provide citizenship rights and other facilities to them

[Translation]

(iv) Need to revise the Education Policy

SHRI UDAY PRATAP SINGH (Main-

puri): Mr. Speaker, Sir, today with the change of Governments throughout the country, the Chief Ministers of many States, are making announcements underlining fundamental changes in the Education Policy by doing away with the dual Education Policy, immediately. Therefore, the people want to know about the guidelines being given to the State Governments in this regard.

It is necessary to ensure that the medium of instruction at all levels of education remains the mother tongue, and restriction is imposed on charging of fee more than admissible under the rules. Those educational institutions, which do not comply with the rules and regulations should be finalised. The intention behind these announcements is to provide equal opportunities for education to children belonging to both the poor and aristocratic families. The Kothari Commission had also recommended that the Neighbourhood School system be made compulsory. This would be an appropriate and timely step in every respect. It should be made compulsory for the rich and poor parents, residing in a particular area, to send their wards in recognised schools of that area only. Therefore, I demand that in this perspective guidelines be issued to the State Governments, to enable them to take effective steps in pursuance thereof.

(v) Need to declare Bhandara district in Maharashtra as drought affected district

DR. KHUSHAL PARASRAM BOPCHE (Bhandara): Mr. Speaker, Sir, out of the 1800 villages of Bhandara district, 1622 villages are badly affected by drought as there was no rainfall last year. As a result thereof, four lakh farmers/labourers have been rendered jobless and twenty five percent of them have already left the district. Though, the rest of them would also like to migrate, they are hopeless and are facing starvation. The crops in those areas where some water was available have been ruined by pests and because of disease. The situation in the district has become terrible. Despite repeated requests made to the State Government, it

has not declared the district as 'drought affected' and adequate programmes for employment and assistance have not been launched. There is widespread discontentment among the people because of this. I urge the Union Government to immediately get a survey conducted, declare the district as 'drought affected' and launch schemes for providing employment and relief within a week, as any further delay would lead to heavy loss of life and property.

[English]

(vi) Need to take steps to prevent erosion of banks of Ganga

SHRI CHITTA BASU(Barasat): A serious situation has arisen as a result of constant erosion of the banks of the Ganga. During the last nine years, 1705 hectares of land on the banks of the Ganga has been lost displacing 25,000 families. The Farakka Feeder Canal, the existing railway line and No. 34 National Highway are also being threatened.

The International border between Bangladesh and India is marked by the Ganga in the district of Murshidabad. The erosion of the bank of the Ganga on the Indian side has led to the creation of char land. If erosion is not prevented, the Padma and the Bhagirathi may join together and change their course and the villages on the banks of both the rivers would be lost.

The West Bengal Government set up a Committee with Shri Pritam Singh, as the Chairman, in 1980 which recommended protection of the right bank downstream of the Farakka Barrage at an estimated cost of Rs. 198 crores and also works on the left bank of the Ganga river upstream of the Farakka Barrage etc. The West Bengal Government accepted the recommendations of this Committee but was unable to implement the recommendations because of financial constraints.

One of the measures suggested by the

Government of India was to dredge the bed of the Ganga from Raj Mahal in Bihar up to the Farakka Barrage. Dredging Corporation of India submitted a scheme with an estimated cost of Rs. 25 crores to take up the dredging operation but that scheme was also unfortunately not implemented.

I would, therefore, request the Government of India to send a team of experts from the Central Water Commission to make an on-the-spot study and take effective steps without further delay so that the villages are not completely submerged.

(vii) Need to take steps to increase the production of Bokaro Steel Plant

SHRI A.K. ROY (Dhanbad): Expansion of Bokaro to the capacity of 10 million tonnes was contemplated at the time of the very inception of the project some twenty years ago to develop this as the biggest steel plant in Asia and the biggest industrial complex in the country providing jobs to all the displaced and many others, a substantial number of whom were tribals. With this ambitious target in view large area of land was acquired and railway facilities were provided. Bihar Assembly passed a unanimous resolution and sent that to the Centre to develop Bokaro to the capacity of 10 million tonnes. Even otherwise, being placed in the coking coal area of Dhanbad, Bokaro is technically suitable for all expansion.

But the repeated revision of steel production schedule lowering the target, due to the open economy pursued in importing engineering goods and slow growth of basic industries and infrastructure, have cast a great doubt about the original plan about Bokaro steel plant. Even after 20 years of production, despite excellent record and earning handsome profit bringing steel industry out of the red, Bokaro is producing less than 2.5 m. tonnes of steel and as per the schedule published even while entering the twenty first century its capacity would remain less than 5 m. tonnes. It may be noted that India is a country ideally suited for